NOTES

THEMEDA QUADRIVALVIS (L.) KUNTZE (POACEAE) IN LOUISIANA.—*Themeda quadrivalvis* (L.) Kuntze was first reported from the United States from St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, based on several collections from populations established on agricultural lands (Brown 1945). Since the time of Brown's report *Themeda* has apparently not been recollected in Louisiana, and publications citing the name with reference to the Louisiana flora contain no new information on the status of *Themeda* in Louisiana (Allen 1980; Thieret 1972; Thomas & Allen 1984). We report here that populations of *T. quadrivalvis* still thrive in Louisiana in St. Landry Parish based on our field observations of it in September 1984 (Figs. 1 – 4). Anthesis had begun on 6 September, when we first located stands of *Themeda* in the field, and grains had begun to develop a week later when we discovered additional stands.

Dr. Brown's original description of *Themeda's* habitat in Louisiana is still accurate for the stands we recently observed: "Dense stands were found on the headlands of cultivated fields, along fence rows, and along the ridges of cultivated fields outside the influence of the last cultivation. In places the stand of this grass was so thick that the usual weeds of these sites were excluded." From our observations *Themeda* appears to be in no danger of dying out in Louisiana in spite of intensive cultivation of soybeans in the areas in which the grass grows. In fact, because *T. quadrivalvis* is an annual, it probably could not persist without maintenance of favorable sites for it through agriculture. The most robust plants we saw were in a large fallow field dominated by *Ambrosia trifida* and *Setaria* sp. where there were several small colonies of *Themeda,* widely separated from one another, and including some very tall culms to 2.62 m. The plants in this fallow field were much larger on average, and more mature, than those growing around fields actually under current cultivation. Presumably the plants in the fallow field grew so well because they were able to get an early start and were not knocked down or otherwise disturbed by agricultural practices. In well-tended soybean fields, in which the headlands and field edges were kept mowed, *Themeda* was lacking. It is apparently not able to grow right out in the field among the soybean plants as some other grasses—*Sorghum halepense* for example—do so successfully. In the United States *T. quadrivalvis* is also known from Manatee County, Florida, where it is said to be an escape from cultivation (Wunderlin 1982). Specimens of our recent collections of *T.*

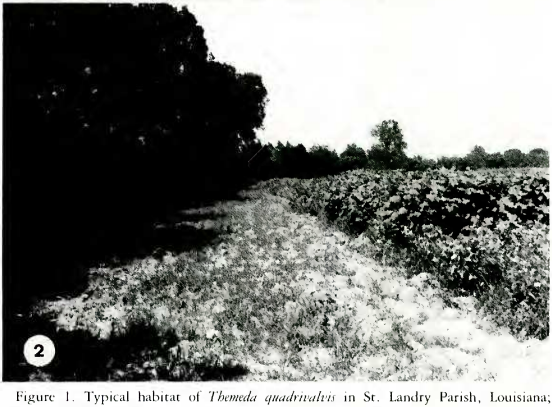

Figure 1. Typical habitat of *Themeda quadrivalvis* in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana; fencerow indicated by trees at right, soybean field at left, *Themeda* growing between the fencerow and the soybeans.

Figure 2. Site similar to that shown in Fig. 1 but lacking *Themeda* because field edges are kept mowed.

Figure 3. Stand of *Themeda quadrivalvis* in a fallow field with *Setaria*. sp. and *Ambrosia trifida*. Tallest culms of *Themeda* here were over 2.6 m.

Figure 4. Inflorescenses of *Themeda quadrivalvis*.

quadrivalvis, in addition to those at LAF, are being distributed to GA, GH, IBE, KNK, LSU, LTU, MICH, MO, NATC, NCU, NLU, NO, NY, SMU, TAES, US, and VDB.

We thank John W. Thieret for suggesting that an attempt be made to relocate *T. quadrivalvis* in Louisiana, and Debra Waters for participating in the field work.—*William D. Reese and Garrie P. Landry, Biology Department, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504, U.S.A.*

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CAMPANULA RAPUNCULOIDES (CAMPANULACEAE) NEW TO TEXAS—On June 9, 1984 I collected a single plant of *Campanula rapunculoides* L. *(Brown 7507,* SMU) in a woodland of *Quercus glaucoides* on a rocky limestone slope above the Sabinal River in Lost Maples State Park north of Vanderpool in Bandera County. This native of Europe is reported by Fernald (FERNALD, Gray's manual. 1950) to be naturalized in eastern North America south to Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.—*Larry E. Brown, Houston Community College, 726 Horncastle St. Channelview, TX 77530, U.S.A.*

NOTES ON TWO TEXAS PLANTS—JUNCUS CAPITATUS Weigel (Juncaceae) was first reported for Texas by Gould in 1962 [1963] from Walker County. This collection by S. R. Warner was annotated as a new species (COTYPE: SMU) by Tharp & Barkley. A literature search indicates the name was never published. Since then the species has been determined as *J. capitatus*—an introduction from the Old World—now scattered over the southern United States. Two new locations are here reported for the state.

Collection data: Walker Co.: Rock Springs Church, 3 May 1944, *S. R. Warner s.n.* (SMU). Bandera Co.: first low water crossing on FM 187 N of Utopia ca 5 mi S of Vanderpool, 2 May 1984, *T. M. Keeney 3876* (SMU, UVST); same locality, 6 May 1984,